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SUCCESS OF THE CROCKER LICK OBSERVATORY ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

A cablegram received at Mt. Hamilton from Professor CAMPBELL, who is in charge of the CROCKER Lick Observatory Expedition at Jeur, India, states that most satisfactory photographs of the corona were obtained with three different telescopes —one set with a telescope forty feet long, and two other sets with five-foot and three-foot telescopes. He also reports that the great equatorial extension of the corona, which formed such a conspicuous feature of the eclipse of January, 1889, has again been photographed.

He also satisfactorily photographed the changes in the solar spectrum at the Sun's edge with the aid of one of the spectroscopes, and probably obtained successful photographs of the reversing layer with the aid of a second spectroscope.

Professor CAMPBELL originally intended to locate his station in the neighborhood of Karad; but, owing to the ravages of the plague in that section of the country, he was compelled to change his plans, so far as the selection of the station was concerned.

The instrumental equipment of the Lick Observatory Eclipse Expedition was, without doubt, as complete as that of any other party sent out on this occasion, and we believe that the results secured by Professor CAMPBELL will, when fully discussed, add very materially to our knowledge of the Sun's constitution, the nature of the forces there at work, and the character of the Sun's corona.

J. M. SCHAEBERLE.

LICK OBSERVATORY, University of California,
January 24, 1898.

DEATH OF DR. WINNECKE.

We regret to record the death of Dr. A. F. T. WINNECKE, at Bonn, on the 3d of December, 1897. Born at Hanover on the 5th of February, 1835, WINNECKE received his training in astronomy at Göttingen, Berlin, and Bonn, coming under the personal influence of GAUSS, ENCKE, and ARGELANDER. Already well known by his work, both in practical and theoretical astronomy, he accepted, in 1858, an appointment in the Russian observatory at Pulkowa. His work here in the next six years placed him in the front rank of astronomers, but his incessant activity overtaxed his strength, and in 1865 he was obliged to return to Bonn in search of health. The few years following were mainly devoted to regaining his strength, but that his scientific work was not entirely abandoned is sufficiently made evident by the discovery of four new comets during this time. In 1872 he had so far recovered as to be able to accept the appointment of Professor of Astronomy at the newly founded University of Strassburg. Nine years of fruitful work as Director, observer, and instructor followed; but in 1881 failing health compelled him once more to lay aside his work and seek rest. The hope that he might soon resume his duties was never realized.

In discovery, observation, and theoretical astronomy, WINNECKE'S work constitutes a most valuable contribution to the science he loved.

SUCCESS OF THE PIERSON CHABOT OBSERVATORY ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

On the afternoon of January 24th, the following telegram was received from the Hon. WM. M. PIERSON, of San Francisco:—

"BURCKHALTER cables unqualified success, and weather conditions perfect."

As is well known, this expedition, in charge of CHARLES BURCKHALTER, of the CHABOT Observatory, was sent out at the expense of another member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific—the Hon. WM. M. PIERSON, of San Francisco, who has taken such lively interest in the affairs of the Society, and aided previous eclipse expeditions in various ways.

According to the above telegram, BURCKHALTER has obtained satisfactory photographs of the corona with his device (described in No. 42 of our *Publications*) for securing detail of both the inner and outer corona on the same negative. J. M. S.

LICK OBSERVATORY, January 25, 1898.